

Netherlands

AMITY AND COMMERCE

Treaty signed at The Hague October 8, 1782

Ratified by the Netherlands December 27, 1782

*Ratified by the Congress of the United States (Continental Congress)
January 23, 1783*

Proclaimed by the Congress of the United States (Continental Congress) January 23, 1783¹

Ratifications exchanged at The Hague June 23, 1783

Entered into force June 23, 1783

Abrogated by overthrow of Netherlands Government in 1795²

8 Stat. 32; Treaty Series 249³

A TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE BETWEEN THEIR HIGH MIGHTINESSES THE STATES-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO WIT NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CONNECTICUTT, NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, SOUTH-CAROLINA AND GEORGIA

Their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, and the United-States of America, to wit New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, desiring to ascertain, in a permanent and equitable manner, the Rules to be observed, relative to the Commerce, and Correspondence, which They intend to establish, between Their respective States, Countries and Inhabitants, have judged, that the said End cannot be better

¹ The proclamation of this treaty was the first instance of a formal proclamation of a United States treaty.

² For summary of conflicting views in 1873 regarding the continued validity and non-validity of this treaty, see V Moore, *International Law Digest*, 344.

³ For a detailed study of this treaty, see 2 Miller 59

obtained, than by establishing the most perfect Equality and Reciprocity, for the Basis of Their Agreement, and by avoiding all those burthensome preferences, which are usually, the sources of debate, Embarrassment and discontent; by leaving also each party at liberty, to make respecting Commerce and Navigation such ulterior Regulations, as it shall find most convenient to itself; and by founding the Advantages of Commerce solely upon reciprocal utility, and the just Rules, of free Intercourse: reserving, with all, to each Party, the liberty of admitting, at its pleasure, other Nations to a participation of the same Advantages.

On these principles, Their said High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Netherlands, have named, for Their Plenipotentiaries, from the midst of their Assembly, Messieurs their Deputies for the foreign affairs; And the said United States of America, on their part, have furnished with full powers, Mr. John Adams, late Commissioner of the United-States of America at the Court of Versailles, heretofore Delegate in Congress from the State of Massachusetts-Bay, and chief Justice of the said State, who have agreed and concluded, as follows, to witt.

ARTICLE 1

There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and sincere friendship, between Their High Mightinesses, the Lords the States-General of the United-Netherlands, and the United-States of America; and between the Subjects and Inhabitants of the said Parties, and between the Countries, Islands, Cities and Places, situated under the Jurisdiction of the said United Netherlands, and the said United States of America, their Subjects and Inhabitants, of every degree, without exception of Persons or Places.

ARTICLE 2

The Subjects of the said States-General of the United Netherlands, shall pay in the Ports, Havens, Roads, Countries, Islands, Cities or Places, of the United States of America, or any of them, no other nor greater Duties, or Imposts, of what ever nature or denomination they may be, than those which the Nations the most favoured, are or shall be obliged to pay: And they shall enjoy all the Rights, Liberties, Priviledges, Immunities, and Exemptions in Trade, Navigation and Commerce, which the said Nations do or shall enjoy, whether in passing from One Port to another, in the said States, or, in going from any of those Ports, to any foreign Port of the World, or from any foreign Port of the World, to any of those Ports.

ARTICLE 3

The Subjects and Inhabitants of the said United States of America, shall pay in the Ports, Havens, Roads, Countries, Islands, Cities or Places, of the said United-Netherlands, or any of them, no other nor greater Duties, or

Imposts, of what ever nature or denomination they may be, than those, which the Nations, the most favoured, are or shall be obliged to pay: And they shall enjoy all the Rights, Liberties, Priviledges, Immunities and Excemptions in Trade, Navigation and Commerce, which the said Nations do or shall enjoy, whether in passing from One Port to another, in the said States, or, from any one towards any one of those Ports, from or to any foreign Port of the World. And the United-States of America, with their Subjects and Inhabitants, shall leave to those of Their High Mightinesses the peacable enjoyment of their Rights, in the Countries, Islands and Seas, in the East- and West-Indies, without any hindrance or molestation.

ARTICLE 4

There shall be an entire and perfect liberty of Conscience allowed to the Subjects and Inhabitants of each Party, and to their Families: and no one shall be molested in regard to his worship, provided he submits, as to the public demonstration of it, to the Laws of the Country: There shall be given more over, liberty, when any Subjects or Inhabitants of either Party shall die in the Territory of the other, to bury them in the usual Burrying-places or in decent and convenient Grounds to be appointed for that purpose, as occasion shall require: and the dead Bodies of those who are burried, shall not in any wise be molested—. And the Two Contracting Parties shall provide, each one in His Jurisdiction, that Their respective Subjects and Inhabitants may hence forward obtain the requisite Certificates, in cases of Deaths, in which they shall be interested.

ARTICLE 5

Their High-Mightinesses, the States-General of the United Netherlands, and the United-States of America, shall endeavor, by all the means in their power, to defend and protect all Vessells and other Effects, belonging to their Subjects and Inhabitants respectively, or to any of them, in their Ports, Roads, Havens, internal Seas, Passes, Rivers, and as far as their Jurisdiction extends at Sea, and to recover, and cause to be restored to the true Proprietors, their Agents or Attornies, all such Vessells and Effects, which shall be taken under their Jurisdiction: And their Vessells of War and Convoys, in cases, when they may have a common Enemy, shall take under their Protection, all the Vessells, belonging to the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party, which shall not be laden with Contraband-Goods, according to the description, which shall be made of them here after, for Places, with which one of the Parties is in Peace, and the other at War, nor destined for any Place blocked, and which shall hold the same Course or follow the same Rout; and they shall defend such Vessells as long as they shall hold the same Course, or follow the same Rout, against all attacks, Force and Violence of the common Enemy,

in the same manner, as they ought to protect and defend the Vessells, belonging to their own respective Subjects.

ARTICLE 6

The Subjects of the contracting Parties may, on one side and on the other, in the respective Countries and States, dispose of their *Effects*, by Testament, Donation, or otherwise; and their Heirs, subjects of one of the Parties, and residing in the Country of the other, or elsewhere, shall receive such successions, even *ab intestato*, whether in person or by their Attorney or Substitute, even although they shall not have obtained Letters of Naturalization, without having the effect of *Such Commission* contested under pretext of any Rights or Prerogatives of any Province, City or private Person: And if the Heirs, to whom such successions may have fallen, shall be Minors, the Tutors or Curators, established by the Judge Domiciliary, of the said Minors, may govern, direct, administer, sell, and alienate the Effects fallen to the said Minors, by Inheritance, and, in general, in relation to the said Successions and Effects, use all the Rights, and fullfill all the functions, which belong, by the disposition of the Laws, to Guardians, Tutors and Curators: Provided, never the less, that this disposition cannot take place, but in cases where the Testator shall not have named Guardians, Tutors, Curators, by Testament, Codicil, or other legal Instrument.

ARTICLE 7

It shall be lawfull and free for the Subjects of each Party, to employ such Advocates, Attorneys, Notaries, Solicitors, or Factors, as they shall judge proper.

ARTICLE 8

Merchants, Masters and Owners of Ships, Mariners, Men of all kinds, ships and Vessells, and all Merchandizes, and Goods, in general, and Effects, of one of the Confederates, or of the Subjects thereof, shall not be seized, or detained in any of the Countries, Lands, Islands, Cities, Places, Ports, Shores, or Dominions, what so ever of the other Confederate, for any Military Expedition, publick or private use of any one, by Arrests, Violence, or any Colour thereof: much less shall it be permitted to the Subjects of either Party, to take or extort by force, any thing from the Subjects of the other Party, without the consent of the Owner: which, however, is not to be understood of Seizures, Detentions and Arrests, which shall be made by the command and authority of Justice, and by the ordinary methods, on account of debts or Crimes, in respect whereof, the Proceedings must be, by way of Law, according to the forms of Justice.

ARTICLE 9

It is further agreed and concluded that it shall be wholly free for all Merchants, Commanders of Ships, and other Subjects and Inhabitants, of

the contracting Parties, in every Place, subjected to the Jurisdiction of the Two Powers respectively, to manage, themselves, their Own Business: And more over, as to the use of Interpreters or Brokers, as also, in relation to the loading, or unloading of their Vessells, and every thing which has relation there to, they shall be, on one side and on the other, considered and treated upon the footing of natural Subjects, or, at least, upon an equality with the most favored Nation.

ARTICLE 10

The Merchant Ships, of either of the Parties, coming from the Port of an Enemy, or from their Own, or a Neutral Port, may navigate freely towards any Port of an Enemy of the other Ally: They shall be, never the less, held, when ever it shall be required, to exhibit, as well upon the high-Seas, as in the Ports, their Sea-Letters, and other Documents, described in the Twenty Fifth Article, stating expressly that their Effects are not of the Number of those, which are prohibited, as Contraband: And, not having any Contraband Goods, for an Enemy's Port, they may freely, and without hindrance, pursue their Voyage towards the Port of an Enemy. Nevertheless, it shall not be required to examine the Papers of Vessells, convoyed by Vessells of War, but Credence shall be given to the word of the Officer, who shall conduct the Convoy.

ARTICLE 11

If by exhibiting the Sea-Letters, and other Documents, described more particularly in the Twenty Fifth Article of this Treaty, the other Party shall discover there are any of those sorts of Goods, which are declared prohibited, and Contraband, and that they are consigned for a Port under the obedience of his Enemy, it shall not be lawfull to break up the Hatches of such Ship, nor to open any Chest, Coffers, Packs, Casks, or other Vessells found therein, or to remove the smallest Parcell of her Goods, whether the said Vessel belongs to the Subjects of Their High-Mightinesses, the States General of the United-Netherlands, or to the Subjects or Inhabitants of the said United States of America, unless the Lading be brought on Shore, in presence of the Officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an Inventory thereof made, but there shall be no allowance to sell, exchange, or alienate the same, untill, after that, due and lawfull Process, shall have been had against such prohibited Goods of Contraband, and the Court of Admiralty, by a Sentence pronounced, shall have confiscated the same, saving always as well the Ship itself, as any other Goods found therein, which are to be esteemed free, and may not be detained, on pretence of their being infected by the prohibited Goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawfull Prize: But, on the contrary, when, by the visitation at Land, it shall be found that there are no Contraband Goods in the Vessel, and, it shall not appear by the Papers, that he, who has taken and carried in the Vessel, has been able to discover any there, he ought to

be condemned in all the Charges, Damages and Interests of them, which he shall have caused, both to the Owners of Vessells, and to the Owners and Freighters of Cargoes, with which they shall be loaded, by his temerity in taking and carrying them in; declaring most expressly the free Vessells shall assure the liberty of the Effects, with which they shall be loaded, and that this liberty shall extend itself equally to the Persons who shall be found in a free Vessel, who may not be taken out of her, unless they are Military Men, actually in the service of an Enemy.

ARTICLE 12

On the contrary, it is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party, on any Ship, belonging to the Enemies of the other, or to their Subjects, although it be not comprehended under the sort of prohibited Goods, the whole may be confiscated, in the same manner, as if it belonged to the Enemy; except, never the less, such Effects and Merchandizes, as were put on board such Vessel, before the Declaration of War, or in the space of Six Months after it, which effects shall not be, in any manner, subject to confiscation, but shall be faithfully and without delay, restored in nature to the Owners, who shall claim them, or cause them to be claimed, before the Confiscation and sale, as also their Proceeds, if the Claim could not be made, but in the space of Eight Months, after the sale, which ought to be publick: provided nevertheless, that if the said Merchandizes are contraband, it shall, by no means, be lawfull to transport them afterwards to any Port, belonging to Enemies.

ARTICLE 13

And, that more effectual care may be taken for the Security of Subjects, and People of either Party, that they do not suffer molestation from the Vessells of War or Privateers of the other Party, it shall be forbidden to all Commanders of Vessells of War, and other armed Vessells of the said States-General of the United-Netherlands, and the said United-States of America, as well as to all their Officers, Subjects and People, to give any offence or do any damage to those of the other Party: And, if they act to the contrary, they shall be, upon the first complaint, which shall be made of it, being found guilty, after a just examination, punished by their proper Judges, and, moreover, obliged to make satisfaction for all damages and Interests thereof, by reparation, under pain and obligation of their Persons and Goods.

ARTICLE 14

For further determining of what has been said, all Captains of Privateers, or Fitters-out of Vessells, armed for War, under Commission and on account of private Persons, shall be held, before their departure, to give sufficient Caution, before competent Judges, either, to be entirely responsible for the

Malversations, which they may commit in their Cruizes or Voyages, as well as, for the Contraventions of their Captains and Officers against the present Treaty and against the Ordinances and Edicts, which shall be published in consequence of, and conformity to it, under pain of forfeiture and nullity of the said Commissions.

ARTICLE 15

All Vessells and Merchandizes, of whatsoever nature, which shall be rescued out of the Hands of any Pirates or Robbers, navigating the High-Seas, without requisite Commissions, shall be brought into some Port of one of the Two States, and deposited in the hands of the Officers of that Port, in order to be restored entire to the true Proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proofs shall be made, concerning the Property thereof.

ARTICLE 16

If any Ships or Vessells, belonging to either of the Parties, their Subjects or People, shall, within the Coasts or Dominions of the other, stick upon the Sands, or be wrecked or suffer any other Sea-Damage, all friendly assistance and relief shall be given to the Persons shipwrecked, or such as shall be in danger thereof; and the Vessells, Effects and Merchandizes, or the part of them which shall have been saved, or the proceeds of them, if, being perishable, they shall have been sold, being claimed within a Year and a day, by the Masters or Owners, or their Agents or Attornies, shall be restored, paying only the reasonable Charges, and that which must be paid, in the same case, for the salvage, by the proper Subjects of the Country: There shall also be delivered them safe Conducts or Passports, for their free and safe passage from thence, and to returne, each one, to his own Country.

ARTICLE 17

In case the Subjects or People of either Party, with their shipping, whether public and of War, or private and of Merchants, be forced, through stress of Weather, pursuit of Pirates or Enemies, or any other urgent necessity for seeking of shelter and Harbour, to retract and enter in to any of the Rivers, Creeks, Bays, Ports, Roads, or Shores, belonging to the other Party, they shall be received with all humanity and kindness, and enjoy all friendly Protection and help, and they shall be permitted to refresh and provide them selves, at reasonable Rates, with Victualls, and all things needfull for the sustenance of their Persons, or reparation of their Ships, and they shall no ways be detained or hindred from returning out of the said Ports, or Roads, but may remove and depart, when and whither they please, without any let or hindrance.

ARTICLE 18

For the better promoting of Commerce, on both sides, it is agreed, that if a War should break out, between Their High Mightinesses, the States General

of the United Netherlands, and the United States of America, there shall always be granted, to the Subjects on each side, the Term of Nine Months, after the date of the Rupture, or the proclamation of War, to the end that they may retire, with their Effects, and transport them, where they please, which it shall be lawfull for them to do, as well as to sell or transport their Effects and Goods, in all freedom, and without any hindrance, and without being able to proceed, during the said Term of Nine Months, to any Arrest of their Effects, much less of their Persons; on the contrary, there shall be given them, for their Vessells and their Effects, which they would carry away, Passports and safe Conducts, for the nearest Ports of their respective Countries, and for the time necessary for the Voyage. And no Prize, made at Sea, shall be adjudged lawfull, at least, if the Declaration of War was not or could not be known, in the last Port, which, the Vessel taken, has quitted. But, for what ever may have been taken from the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party, and, for the Offences, which may have been given them, in the Interval of the said Terms, a compleat satisfaction shall be given them.

ARTICLE 19

No Subject of Their High-Mightinesses the States General of the United-Netherlands, shall apply for, or take any Commission or Letters of Marque, for arming any Ship or Ships, to act as Privateers, against the said United-States of America, or any of them, or the Subjects and Inhabitants of the said United-States, or any of them, or against the Property of the Inhabitants of any of them, from any Prince or State, with which the said United-States of America may happen to be at War: Nor shall any subject or Inhabitant of the said United States of America, or any of them, apply for or take any Commission or Letters of Marque, for arming any Ship or Ships, to act as Privateers against the High and Mighty Lords, the States-General of the United Netherlands, or against the subjects of Their High-Mightinesses, or any of them, or against the Property of any one of them, from any Prince or State, with which Their High Mightinesses may be at war: And if any person, of either Nation, shall take such Commission, or Letters of Marque, he shall be punished as a Pirate.

ARTICLE 20

If the Vessells of the Subjects or Inhabitants, of one of the Parties, come upon any Coast, belonging to either of the said Allies, but not willing to enter in to Port, or, being entered in to Port and not willing to unload their Cargoes or break Bulk, or take in any Cargoe, they shall not be obliged to pay, neither for the Vessells, nor the Cargoes, any Duties of Entry in, or out, nor to render any Account of their Cargoes, at least, if there is not just cause to presume, that they carry, to an Enemy, Merchandizes of Contraband.

ARTICLE 21

The Two contracting Parties grant to each other, mutually, the liberty of having, each in the Ports of the other, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Agents and Commissaries of their own appointing, whose Functions shall be regulated by particular Agreement, when ever either Party chuses to make such Appointments.

ARTICLE 22

This Treaty shall not be understood, in any manner, to derogate from the Ninth, Tenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty Fourth Articles of The Treaty with France, as they were numbered in the same Treaty, concluded the sixth of February 1778,⁴ and which make the Articles Ninth, Tenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty second of the Treaty of Commerce, now subsisting, between the United-States of America and the Crown of France: Nor shall it hinder his Catholic Majesty, from acceding to that Treaty, and enjoying the Advantages of the said Four Articles.

ARTICLE 23

If at any time, the United-States of America, shall judge necessary, to commence Negotiations, with the King or Emperor of Marocco and Fez, and with the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis or Tripoli, or with any of them to obtain Passports for the security of their Navigation in the Mediteranean Sea, Their High-Mightinesses promise, that, upon the Requisition, which the United States of America shall make of it, they will second such Negotiations, in the most favourable manner, by means of Their Consuls, residing near the said King, Emperor, and Regencies.

CONTRABAND

ARTICLE 24

The liberty of Navigation and Commerce shall extend to all sorts of Merchandizes, excepting only those, which are distinguished under the name of Contraband or Merchandizes prohibited: And, under this Denomination of Contraband and Merchandizes-prohibited, shall be comprehended only Warlike Stores and Arms, as Mortars, Artillery, with their Artifices and Appurtenances, Fusils, Pistols, Bombs, Grenades, Gun-Powder, Salt-Petre, Sulphur, Match, Bullets and Balls, Pikes, Sabres, Lances, Halberts, Casques, Cuirasses, and other sorts of Arms; as also, Soldiers, Horses, Saddles and Furniture for Horses. All other Effects and Merchandizes, not before specified expressly, and even all sorts of Naval Matters, however proper they may be, for the Construction and Equipment of Vessells of War, or for the Manufacture of one or another sort of Machines of War, by Land or sea, shall not be judged

⁴ TS 83, *ante*, vol. 7, p. 763.

Contraband, neither by the Letter, nor, according to any pretended Interpretation whatever, ought they, or can they be comprehended, under the Notion of Effects prohibited or Contraband: so that all Effects and Merchandizes, which are not expressly before named, may, without any exception, and in perfect liberty, be transported, by the Subjects and Inhabitants of both Allies, from and to Places, belonging to the Enemy; excepting only the Places, which, at the same time, shall be besieged, blocked or invested; and those Places only shall be held for such, which are surrounded nearly, by some of the belligerent Powers.

ARTICLE 25

To the end that all dissention and Quarrel may be avoided, and prevented, it has been agreed, that in case that one of the Two Parties happens to be at War, the Vessells belonging to the Subjects or Inhabitants of the other Ally, shall be provided with Sea-Letters or Passports, expressing the Name, the property and the Burthen of the Vessel, as also the Name and the Place of Abode of the Master, or Commander of the said Vessel; to the end that, thereby, it may appear, that the Vessel, really and truly, belongs to Subjects or Inhabitants of one of the Parties; which Passports shall be drawn and distributed, according to the Form, annexed to this Treaty, each time that the Vessel shall return, she should have such her Passport renewed, or, at least, they ought not to be of more antient Date than Two Years, before the Vessel has been returned to her Own Country. It has been also agreed, that such Vessells, being loaded, ought to be provided not only with the said Passports or Sea-Letters; but also, with a general Passport, or with particular Passports, or Manifests, or other publick Documents, which are ordinarily given to Vessells outward bound, in the Ports from whence the Vessells have set sail in the last place, containing a specification of the Cargo, of the Place from whence the Vessel departed; and of that of her destination, or, instead of all these, with Certificates from the Magistrates or Governors of Cities, Places and Colonies from whence the Vessel came, given in the usual Form, to the end that it may be known, whether there are any Effects prohibited or Contraband, on board the Vessells, and whether they are destined to be carried to an Enemy's Country or not. And in case any one judges proper, to express, in the said documents, the Persons, to whom the effects, on board, belong, he may do it freely, without, however, being bound to do it; and the Omission of such expression cannot and ought not to cause a Confiscation.

ARTICLE 26

If the Vessells of the said subjects or Inhabitants of either of the parties, sailing along the Coasts, or on the High-Seas, are met by a Vessel of War, or Privateer, or other Armed Vessel of the other Party, the said Vessells of War, Privateers, or armed Vessells, for avoiding all disorder, shall remain,

without the reach of Cannon, but may send their Boats on board the Merchant Vessel, which they shall meet in this manner, upon which, they may not pass more than two or three men, to whom the Master or Commander shall exhibit his Passport, containing the Property of the Vessel, according to the Form Annexed to this Treaty: And the Vessel, after having exhibited such a Passport, Sea-Letter, and other Documents, shall be free to continue her Voyage, so that it shall not be lawfull to molest her, or search her, in any manner, nor to give her Chase, nor to force her to alter her Course.

ARTICLE 27

It shall be lawfull, for Merchants, Captains and Commanders of Vessels, whether public and of War, or private and of Merchants, belonging to the said United-States of America, or any of them, or to their Subjects and Inhabitants, to take freely into their service, and receive on board of their Vessels, in any Port or Place, in the Jurisdiction of Their High-Mightinesses, aforesaid, Seamen or others, Natives or Inhabitants of any of the said States, upon such conditions, as they shall agree on, with out being subject, for this, to any Fine, Penalty, Punishment, Process, or Reprehension, whatsoever.

And reciprocally, all Merchants, Captains and Commanders, belonging to the said United Netherlands, shall enjoy, in all the Ports and Places under the obedience of the said United States of America, the same Privilege of engaging and receiving, Seamen or others, Natives or Inhabitants of any Country of the Domination of the said States-General; provided, that neither on One side nor the other, they may not take in to their service such of their Countrymen, who have already engaged in the service of the other Party contracting, whether in War or Trade, and Whether they meet them by Land or Sea; at least, if the Captains or Masters, under the command of whom such Persons may be found, will not, of his own consent, discharge them from their Service; upon pain of being otherwise treated and punished as Deserters.

ARTICLE 28

The affair of the Refraction shall be regulated, in all equity and Justice, by the Magistrates of Cities respectively, where it shall be judged, that there is any room to complain, in this respect.

ARTICLE 29

The present Treaty shall be ratified and approved, by Their High Mightinesses, the States General of the United-Netherlands, and by the United-States of America; and, the Acts of Ratification, shall be delivered, in good and due form, on one side and on the other, in the space of Six Months, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the Day of the signature.

In Faith of which, We the Deputies and Plenipotentiaries of the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, and the Minister Plenipoten-

tiary of the United-States of America, in virtue of our respective Authorities and full Powers, have signed the present Treaty and apposed thereto the Seals of our Arms.

Done at the Hague the Eight of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty Two.

JOHN ADAMS	[SEAL]
GEORGE VAN RANDWYCK	[SEAL]
B. V. D. SANTHEUVEL	[SEAL]
P. V. BLEISWYK	[SEAL]
W. C. H. VAN LYNDEN	[SEAL]
D. I. VAN HEECKEREN	[SEAL]
JOAN VAN KUFFELER	[SEAL]
F. G. VAN DEDEM	[SEAL]
<i>tot den Gelder</i>	
H. TJASSENS	[SEAL]

THE FORM OF THE PASSPORT WHICH SHALL BE GIVEN TO SHIPS AND VESSELS, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE 25th ARTICLE OF THIS TREATY

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting: Be it known, that leave and permission, are, hereby, given to Master or Commander of the Ship or Vessell, called of the Burthen of Tons, or there abouts, lying at present in the Port or Haven of bound for and laden with to depart and proceed with his said Ship or Vessell on his said Voyage, such Ship or Vessell having been visited, and the said Master and Commander having made Oath before the proper Officer, that the said Ship or Vessell belongs to one or more of the Subjects, People, or Inhabitants of and to him or them only.

In wittness whereof, We have subscribed our Names to these presents, and affixed the Seal of our Arms thereto, and caused the same to be countersigned by at this day of in the Year of our Lord Christ.

FORM OF THE CERTIFICATE, WHICH SHALL BE GIVEN TO SHIPS OR VESSELS, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE 25th ARTICLE OF THIS TREATY

We Magistrates or Officers of the Customs, of the City or Port of do Certify and attest, that on the day of in the Year of our Lord C D of personally appeared, before us, and declared by solemn Oath, that the Ship or Vessell, called Tons or there abouts, whereof of is at present Master or Commander, does, rightfully and proper belong to him or them only:

That she is now bound, from the City or Port of _____ to the Port
of _____ laden with goods and Merchandizes hereunder particularly
described and enumerated, as follows.

In Witness whereof, we have signed this Certificate, and sealed it with the
Seal of our Office, this _____ day of _____ in the Year of our Lord
Christ _____

FORM OF THE SEA-LETTER

Most Serene, Serene, Most Puissant, Puissant, High, Illustrious, Noble,
Honourable, Venerable, Wise and Prudent, Lords, Emperors, Kings, Re-
publicks, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Lords, Burgomasters, Schepens,
Councillors, as also Judges, Officers, Justiciaries and Regents of all the good
Cities and Places, whether Ecclesiastical or Secular, who shall see these
patents, or hear them read: We Burgomasters and Regents of the City of
_____ make known that the Master of _____ appear-
ing before us, has declared upon Oath, that the Vessell, called
of the Burthen of about _____ Lasts, which he at present navigates, is of the
United Provinces, and that no Subjects of the Enemy, have any Part or
Portion therein, directly nor indirectly, So may God Almighty help him.
And as we wish to see the said Master prosper in his lawfull Affairs, our
prayer is, to all the before mentioned, and to each of them separately, where
the said Master shall arrive, with his Vessell and Cargo, that they may please
to receive the said Master, with goodness, and to treat him in a becoming
manner, permitting him, upon the usual Tolls and Expences, in passing and
repassing, to pass, navigate and frequent the Ports, Passes and Territories,
to the End to transact his Business, where, and in what manner he shall
judge proper: whereof We shall be willingly indebted.

In Witness and for cause where of, we affix hereto the Seal of this Citty.

(:in the Margin:)

By Ordinance of the High and Mighty Lords, the States-General of the
United-Netherlands.